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what is believed to be one of the most serious objections to the code system—namely, the waste of time in the trial of causes which results from the obliteration of the “issue,” and the consequent admission of vast quantities of irrelevant testimony. This is, perhaps, the only adverse criticism of the book that can with fairness be made. All else is unqualified praise—both as to arrangement, analysis and exposition.

G. W. P.

OUTLINE STUDY OF LAW. By ISAAC FRANKLIN RUSSELL, D.C.L., LL.D. New York: Baker, Voorhis & Co. 1894.

A layman or a prospective student of the law who wishes to understand the very general doctrines of jurisprudence and to obtain a clear impression of the fundamental principles which regulate the relationship of citizens to each other and to the state would be well to read Professor RUSSELL's work as a starter at least. As the preface states, the book is a collection of forty-eight lectures, “mere summaries of what was much amplified when presented orally,” combining the consideration of international law, constitutional law, and civil polity, with the various subdivisions of municipal law. There is, of course, much that applies only to the state of New York (the work is primarily designed as a preparation for study there) but the first fifteen lectures are devoted to a broader field.

The author's style is truly original. It is forceful, clear and emphatic. But we wish he had not been compelled or persuaded to reduce to such very thin consistency some of the fifteen chapters above referred to. The process of condensation and reduction has, we fear, impaired the constitutional strength of the subject. This is especially true of “Equality Before the Law” and “Studies in Constitutional and Political History.” The titles of these chapters suggest a boundless field of fascinating research. A glance at their contents reveals the very limited extent to which the author takes us.

The work, however, is intended as an outline as we said before, so that the above criticism amounts to a mere regret. The very brevity of the book, combined with its

interesting, even entertaining style, should tempt the student or lay reader to pursue the subject to greater depths, and this is presumably the object most desired by the author.

W. S. E.

THE LAW OF A MASTER'S LIABILITY FOR INJURIES TO THE SERVANT. By W. F. BAILEY, one of the Judges of the Circuit Court of Wisconsin. St. Paul, Minn.: West Publishing Company. 1894.

It may be safely said that there is no branch of the law which has developed at so rapid a pace within the last few years as that which treats of the liability of the master for injuries to his servants. It affords a splendid field for the efforts of the legal literary harvester, as the ripeness of the subject renders it exceedingly interesting. It is pleasant to think that a lawyer and a scholar of Judge BAILEY'S ability should have been selected for the work, and the wisdom of the selection is evidenced by the very able discussions of the principal cases and the scholarly arrangement.

Chapters I to VIII, inclusive, treat of the various duties of the master to the servant.

Chapters IX, X and XI, of the risks assumed by the servant.

Chapters XII, XIII, XIV, XV, XVI, XVII and XVIII, of fellow-servants.

Chapters XIX, XX and XXI, of contributory negligence.

Chapter XXII, of independent contractors.

Chapter XXIII, of contracts limiting liability.

Chapter XXIV, of contracts releasing claims.

Chapters XXV, XXVI and XXVII, of procedure.

The great body of case law which is annually introduced by the Appellate Courts of the various States renders complete digesting almost impossible, except when confined within very narrow districts. It is necessary, therefore, for text writers to specialize, taking up some important branch or sub-division of the law and reducing the decided cases bearing upon it to something like a system. But the great difficulty